AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph [0014] on page 5 as follows:

Referring to FIG. 4 showing a circuit diagram of the thermal control variable-speed circuit 31, the thermal control variable-speed circuit 31 includes a reference voltage output circuit 311, and a driving voltage control circuit 312. The reference voltage output circuit 311 has a first resistor R_1, a second resistor R_2, a thermistor R_{th}, a third resistor R_3, and a fourth resistor R_4. The third resistor R_3 has one end connected to a power supply V_{CC}, and the fourth resistor R_4 has one end connected to the other end of the third resistor R_3. The thermistor R_{th} has a ~~positive~~ negative temperature coefficient. That is, when ambient temperature ~~increases~~ drops, the resistance of the thermistor R_{th} increases. The thermistor R_{th} has one end connected to the other end of R_4, and the other end grounded. The first resistor R_1 has one end connected between the fourth resistor R_4 and the thermistor R_{th}, and the other end outputting the reference voltage signal V_{ref}. The second resistor R_2 has one end connected to an output end of the first resistor R_1, and the other end grounded. It is to be noted that the second resistor R_2 may be a variable resistor for adjusting the resistance of the second resistor R_2, thereby controlling the sensitivity of the reference voltage signal V_{ref} with respect to ambient temperature changes. In other words, the reference voltage signal V_{ref} shown in FIG. 5 may be changed based on the adjusting of the second resistor R_2.

Please amend the paragraph [0016] on page 6 as follows:

The operation of the thermal control variable-speed circuit without switching noises according to the invention for controlling the rotation speed of a fan motor shall be described. Since the thermistor R_{th} in the reference voltage output circuit 311 has a ~~positive~~ negative temperature coefficient, when ambient temperature ~~increases~~ drops the resistance of the thermistor R_{th} rises and also the reference voltage signal V_{ref} at point A ~~increases~~ lowers as shown in FIG. 4. When the reference voltage signal V_{ref} received by the driving voltage control circuit 312 ~~increases~~ lowers, the output driving voltage V_D outputted by the driving voltage control circuit 312 also ~~increases~~ decreases. Therefore, as the output driving voltage V_D outputted by the driving voltage control circuit 312 ~~increases~~ decreases, the rotation speed of the fan motor 13 ~~increases~~ decreases accordingly, so as to accomplish the purpose of controlling the rotation speed of the fan motor 13. Specifically, referring to FIG. 5, when ambient temperature is comparatively lower, the resistance of the thermistor R_{th} ~~decreases~~ rises and then the reference voltage output circuit 311 outputs a correspondingly lower reference voltage signal $V_{ref\text{-}L}$. Upon receiving the reference voltage signal $V_{ref\text{-}L}$, the driving voltage control circuit 312 outputs a correspondingly lower driving voltage $V_{D\text{-}L}$ to drive the fan motor 13 at a correspondingly lower rotation speed. On the other hand, when ambient temperature is comparatively higher, the resistance of the thermistor R_{th} ~~increases~~ drops, the reference voltage output circuit 311 outputs a correspondingly higher reference voltage signal $V_{ref\text{-}H}$. Upon receiving the reference voltage signal $V_{ref\text{-}H}$, the driving voltage control circuit 312 outputs a correspondingly higher driving voltage $V_{D\text{-}H}$ to drive the fan motor 13 at a correspondingly higher rotation speed.